

Guided Tour of Maryland's Military Monuments

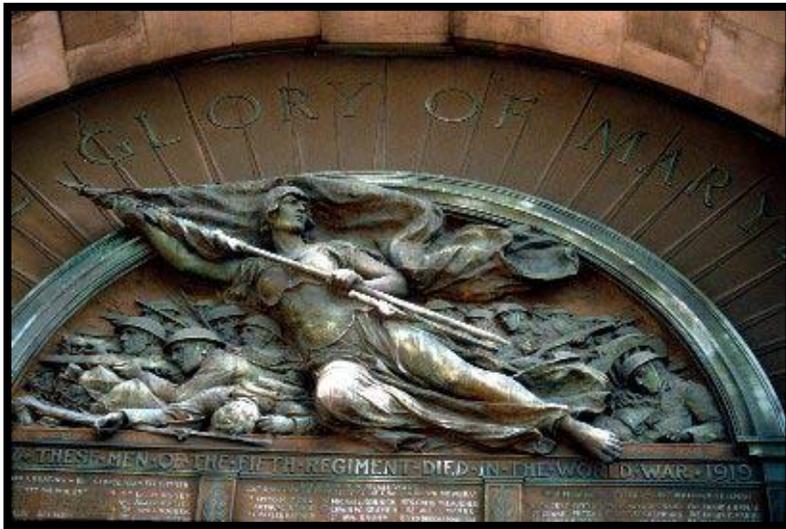
This reference is intended to serve as a gateway to the understanding of all the brave Marylanders who dedicated their lives to ensure our collective security, prosperity and well-being.

Home to one of the largest populations of veterans in the country, Maryland has played a unique role in United States military history that extends to the earliest days of our nation's formation.

According to historians, Maryland first became known as the "Old Line State" when General George Washington chose the name as a tribute to the bravery of the Maryland troops during the Revolutionary War. At considerable loss of life, the "Old Line" Maryland troops protected the retreat of the Continental Army during the Battle of Brooklyn. Their courageous efforts helped save the Continental Army from assured destruction by the numerically superior British troops. The monument erected to commemorate the sacrifice of those brave Marylanders is included here.

Entrance, 5th Regiment Armory City of Baltimore, Maryland

In 2001 the World War I Memorial entrance of the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore was restored by the Maryland Department of General Services with assistance from the Maryland Military Monuments Commission. The bronze sculpture by Hans Schuler features portraits of men who served in the 29th Division. Paint was removed from the sculpture and the copper door. The metals were cleaned and repaired, and given a protective coating to prevent corrosion.



*Fifth Regiment Armory entrance
before conservation treatment.*





Fifth Regiment Armory entrance after conservation treatment.

Braddock Monument Frederick County, Maryland

The Braddock Monument stands along Alternate US 40 on Braddock Mountain in Frederick County. The bronze relief tablet by sculptor Edward Berge is mounted on a large boulder taken from the mountain. The monument was dedicated on June 14, 1924 by the Daughters of the American Revolution as part of their



effort to mark the old trails west. The tablet depicts British General Edward Braddock and his aide, Lieutenant Colonel George Washington, as they stopped to drink from a spring along the road to Fort Duquesne in 1755 during the French and Indian War. The monument was originally located near the spring, but was moved in 1959 by the State Roads Commission when the road was widened.

The Monuments Commission sponsored conservation treatment in 1994. The bronze was washed and given a protective coating of wax to prevent corrosion.



Braddock Monument after conservation treatment.



Battle Monument City of Baltimore, Maryland

The symbol of the City of Baltimore, the Battle Monument stands on Calvert Street at Fayette Street. Designed by Maximilian Godefroy and completed in 1825, the Battle Monument honors the thirty-nine men who died in the Battle of Baltimore, when the British were defeated at North Point and Fort McHenry on September 12, 1814. The base and column of the monument are composed of Baltimore County marble; the sculptures of Lady Baltimore and the four griffins were carved from Italian marble by Antonio Capellano. The Monuments Commission contributed toward the Baltimore City-sponsored project of cleaning and repointing the monument, which was rededicated on Defenders' Day, 1997.

Maryland 400 Monument Prospect Park Brooklyn, New York

The Monument to the Maryland 400 in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York, commemorates the contribution and sacrifice of the Maryland Line at the Battle of Long Island during the American Revolution.

On August 27, 1776, some four hundred Maryland troops led a rear-guard action to check the British advance and protect the retreat of Washington's greatly outnumbered army. The Marylanders launched six counter attacks at the Cortelyou House.



During the last attack, Cornwallis' troops were reinforced and the Marylanders were swept back to the Gowanus Canal.

It is for this heroic action that Maryland became known as the Old Line State. The marble, granite and bronze monument, designed by Stanford White in 1895, was repaired and treated by the Monuments Commission and rededicated on August 27, 1991.

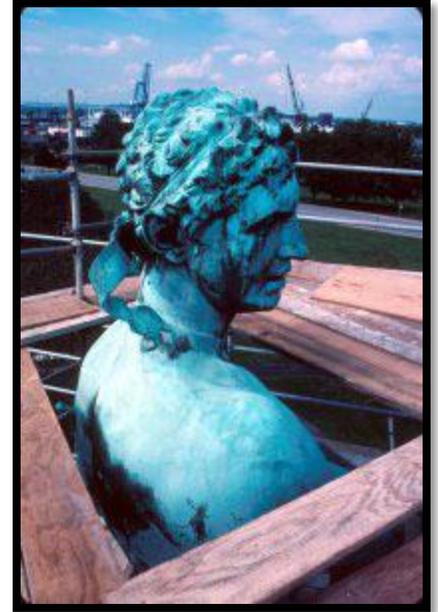


Fort McHenry National Monument & Historic Shrine City of Baltimore, Maryland

Three bronze monuments at Fort McHenry were provided conservation treatment in 2000 through a cooperative agreement between the Monuments Commission and the National Park Service. Near the gate to the fort stands the 22' high bronze statue of the Greek hero Orpheus, upon a marble pedestal 15' high and decorated with a carved portrait of Francis Scott Key and a procession of muses.



The monument, by sculptor Charles H. Niehaus, was dedicated in 1922 to Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, and the soldiers and sailors who took part in the Battle of North Point and the defense of the fort during the War of 1812. The monument to Col. George Armistead, the commander of the fort, was dedicated in 1914 during the Centennial celebration of the writing of the National Anthem. This life-sized statue by sculptor Edward Berge



stands outside the visitors' center. A bronze portrait tablet of Francis Scott Key, by sculptor Hans Schuler and also dedicated in 1914, hangs on the brick wall of the fort. The Commission and the Park worked together to design the conservation treatment, which provided cleaning and wax coating of the bronzes and repointing of the marble and granite pedestals. The Park has placed the monument on a routine maintenance schedule.

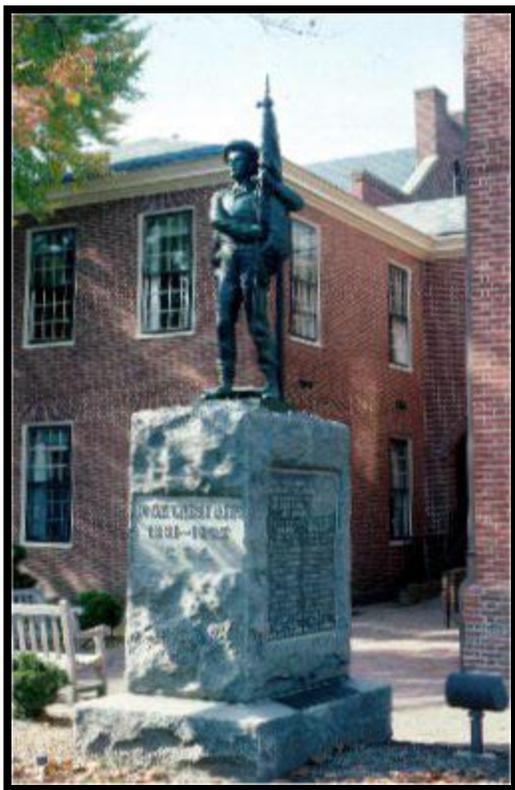
Union Soldier Monument Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland



This Civil War monument stands in Rose Hill Cemetery in Cumberland. Sponsored by citizens of Allegany County and the Cumberland Women's Relief Corps, it honors the men of the county who fought for the Union. The bronze statue was cast by the American Bronze Company of Chicago and was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1895. The solitary common soldier statue was the most popular monument form after the Civil War in recognition of the loss of 600,000 men; it symbolized the democratic ideal of the individual.

The Monuments Commission had the bronze statue cleaned and waxed in 1997, and provides routine, regularly scheduled maintenance.





"To the Talbot Boys"

Easton, Talbot County, Maryland

This dedication is carved on the front of the monument, which stands on the Talbot County courthouse green in Easton. The sheet copper statue depicts a Confederate color-bearer. At the Battle of Gettysburg the Union's First Eastern Shore Regiment included men of Trappe's Company H, who were sent to Culp's Hill on July 3, 1863. There they fought troops of the First Maryland Confederate Regiment, which also included men from the Trappe area. The color sergeants for each side were cousins, both from Trappe: Robert W. Ross for the Union and P. M. Moore, wounded and captured during the battle, for the Confederates. The monument, dedicated in May 1916, was first treated by the Commission in 1994.



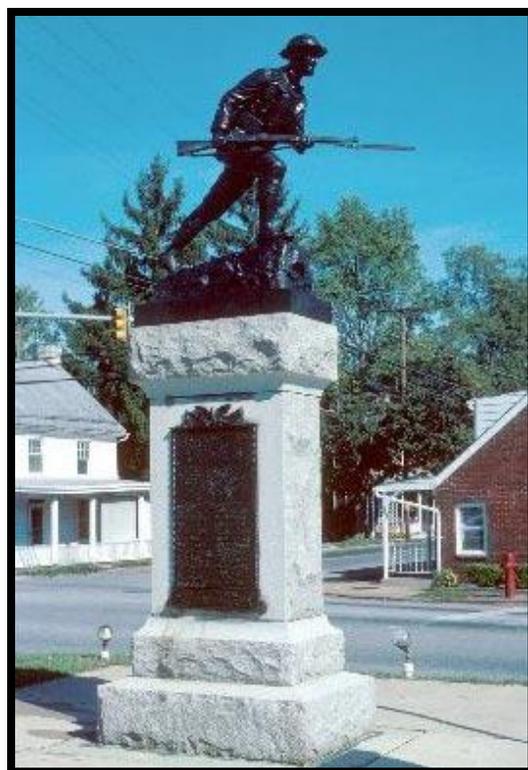
Funkstown Doughboy Monument

Funkstown, Washington County, Maryland

The sheet copper World War I Doughboy monument stands in Funkstown, Washington County. It was dedicated in 1921 to those of the district who served and died in the Great War. Like the Talbot monument, it was manufactured by the Mullins Body Company of Salem, Ohio.

The popular Doughboy statues were descended from the Civil War common soldier statues. There are seven Doughboys in Maryland made of copper, bronze, granite or marble. Two of identical design may be found in Crisfield and Emmittsburg.

Washington County is home to a second Doughboy statue, cast in bronze, in Williamsport. Both Washington County monuments were first treated by the Monuments Commission in 1994, and have received routine maintenance.





Elkton Doughboy Monument Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland

The World War I Doughboy Memorial stands in front of the Maryland National Guard Armory in Elkton. The Vermont marble memorial was dedicated in 1921 and was relocated from its original site on Main Street in 1941. The carved inscription recognizes the men and women of Cecil County who served and died in the Great War. The pedestal also carries bronze plaques commemorating World War II and veterans of all wars. The memorial was rededicated in 1995 by the Monuments Commission after it was cleaned, the mortar joints were repointed, the bronze plaques were waxed and new lamps

were fabricated to match the originals. Landscaping was added in 1997 with generous support from Elkton Memorial VFW Post 8175.

Calvert World War I Monument Prince Frederick, Calvert County, Maryland



The Calvert County World War I Monument stands in front of the main entrance to the courthouse in Prince Frederick. The high-relief bronze figure, representing the "Dawn of Victory," is mounted in a white limestone stele on a granite base.

Erected in 1920 by the citizens of Calvert County, the monument is dedicated to "the three hundred and fifteen patriots from the county who answered the call for liberty and humanity."

This stele memorial, a type derived from the ancient Greek gravestone, is the work of sculptor Edward Berge and architect William Gordon Beecher.

The Monuments Commission sponsored conservation treatment of the limestone, which was cleaned with a poultice to lighten the green stains. The bronze was cleaned and sealed with wax to prevent further corrosion.



Prince George's County World War I Monument Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland

The Prince George's County World War I Monument stands in the courtyard of the old courthouse in Upper Marlboro. Dedicated in 1919, the Indiana limestone monument frames a large bronze low-relief sculpture of a life-sized Doughboy, who is depicted standing in front of an inscribed tablet.

The monument is a collaboration of sculptor Joseph Maxwell Miller and architect William Gordon Beecher, who incorporated the courtyard fountain into the memorial.



There is still a bronze spigot below the tablet, although the basin is covered. The monument is dedicated to the sons and daughters of Prince George's County who served their country in the Great War. A bronze tablet on the rear of the monument lists the names of forty-seven men who died in the war. The monument was first treated by the Commission in 1997.



Cambridge World War II Monument Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland

This marble monument stands in Long Wharf Park overlooking the Choptank River in Dorchester County.



The screen style monument is composed of a central shaft topped by a carved eternal flame and flanked by low walls. The base of the shaft carries the carved inscription, "PEACE TO THE MIGHTY DEAD, 1941-1945."

The top edges of the walls carry the raised inscription, "IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF OUR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II." The Monuments Commission sponsored the cleaning and repointing of the monument in 1998.



Conservation Treatment

The builders of monuments historically have selected permanent materials, with the expectation that the memorials would last for generations. Bronze, copper and stone are traditional choices to commemorate the people and events most meaningful to us; but time, weather and soiling can obscure the details of sculpture and render inscriptions illegible.

A professional assessment of conditions and a conservation treatment program followed by an ongoing maintenance routine will prolong the time our monuments convey their intended meaning.

The Maryland Military Monuments Commission obtains the services of professional conservators and historic preservation professionals to determine and carry out appropriate treatments for the monuments. The commission follows preservation standards set by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, which call for minimal, reversible treatment and retention of original materials.

Bronze sculpture and tablets in an outdoor environment are exposed to particulates in the atmosphere which settle onto, and eventually corrode, the surfaces. In urban and industrial areas the bronze may become pitted and uneven. Corrosion may follow water runoff patterns over the surface of a sculpture, forming streaks of light green and black. The Monuments Commission has chosen a program of gentle cleaning to remove loose corrosion from bronze sculpture and tablets, followed by the application of wax to the heated metal. The wax darkens the bronze, providing a more uniform color and protection from the elements. The wax coating is a maintainable and economical treatment, requiring washing and minimal touch-up every two to three years.

Stone is also affected by dirt, weathering and atmospheric pollutants; however, over cleaning or inappropriate cleaning methods may cause more damage than would generations of weather. The Monuments Commission works with conservation professionals to evaluate the condition, and to design and implement appropriate plans to clean, repair and repaint historic stone monuments.

With contributions from concerned citizens, as well as generous and ongoing support from the Maryland General Assembly, the Monuments Commission has sponsored or contributed toward conservation treatment for ninety-three military monuments and tablets to date. The treated bronzes have been placed on a maintenance program to ensure their continued preservation as a legacy to Maryland's military history.